OMILL	STATES DISTRICT COURT
	for the Central District of California A NOV - 8 2018
	Central District of California
United States of America	DEPUTY
v.)
) Case No. SA 18-534M
Cesar Molina Reyes	
Defendant	,
ORDER (OF DETENTION PENDING TRIAL
	Part I - Eligibility for Detention
Upon the	
☐ Motion of the Government a	ttorney pursuant to 18 U.S.C. § 3142(f)(1), or
	or Court's own motion pursuant to 18 U.S.C. § 3142(f)(2),
and conclusions of law, as required by 18 U.	I that detention is warranted. This order sets forth the Court's findings of fact S.C. § 3142(i), in addition to any other findings made at the hearing. f Fact and Law as to Presumptions under § 3142(e)
☐ A. Rebuttable Presumption Arises U	Jnder 18 U.S.C. § 3142(e)(2) (previous violator): There is a rebuttable
	ination of conditions will reasonably assure the safety of any other person
(1) the defendant is charged with	th one of the following crimes described in 18 U.S.C. § 3142(f)(1):
(a) a crime of violence, a	violation of 18 U.S.C. § 1591, or an offense listed in 18 U.S.C.
§ 2332b(g)(5)(B) for which	th a maximum term of imprisonment of 10 years or more is prescribed; or
\square (b) an offense for which the	ne maximum sentence is life imprisonment or death; or
	maximum term of imprisonment of 10 years or more is prescribed in the
	t (21 U.S.C. §§ 801-904), the Controlled Substances Import and Export Act r Chapter 705 of Title 46, U.S.C. (46 U.S.C. §§ 70501-70508); or
	son has been convicted of two or more offenses described in subparagraphs
	agraph, or two or more State or local offenses that would have been offenses
	s (a) through (c) of this paragraph if a circumstance giving rise to Federal r a combination of such offenses; or
	therwise a crime of violence but involves:
· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	possession of a firearm or destructive device (as defined in 18 U.S.C. § 921);
	veapon; or (iv) a failure to register under 18 U.S.C. § 2250; and

(2) the defendant has previously been convicted of a Federal offense that is described in 18 U.S.C.

(3) the offense described in paragraph (2) above for which the defendant has been convicted was

committed while the defendant was on release pending trial for a Federal, State, or local offense; *and*(4) a period of not more than five years has elapsed since the date of conviction, or the release of the defendant from imprisonment, for the offense described in paragraph (2) above, whichever is later.

to Federal jurisdiction had existed; and

§ 3142(f)(1), or of a State or local offense that would have been such an offense if a circumstance giving rise

INITED STATES DISTRICT COLDERN DIVISION

☐B. Rebuttable Presumption Arises Under 18 U.S.C. § 3142(e)(3) (narcotics, firearm, other offenses): There is a
rebuttable presumption that no condition or combination of conditions will reasonably assure the appearance of the defendant as required and the safety of the community because there is probable cause to believe that the defendant committed one or more of the following offenses:
(1) an offense for which a maximum term of imprisonment of 10 years or more is prescribed in the
Controlled Substances Act (21 U.S.C. §§ 801-904), the Controlled Substances Import and Export Act (21 U.S.C. §§ 951-971), or Chapter 705 of Title 46, U.S.C. (46 U.S.C. §§ 70501-70508);
(2) an offense under 18 U.S.C. §§ 924(c), 956(a), or 2332b;
(3) an offense listed in 18 U.S.C. § 2332b(g)(5)(B) for which a maximum term of imprisonment of 10 years or more is prescribed;
(4) an offense under Chapter 77 of Title 18, U.S.C. (18 U.S.C. §§ 1581-1597) for which a maximum term of imprisonment of 20 years or more is prescribed; or
(5) an offense involving a minor victim under 18 U.S.C. §§ 1201, 1591, 2241, 2242, 2244(a)(1), 2245, 2251, 2251A, 2252(a)(1), 2252(a)(2), 2252(a)(3), 2252A(a)(1), 2252A(a)(2), 2252A(a)(3), 2252A(a)(4), 2260, 2421, 2422, 2423, or 2425.
☐ C. Conclusions Regarding Applicability of Any Presumption Established Above
☐ The defendant has not introduced sufficient evidence to rebut the presumption above.
OR
☐ The defendant has presented evidence sufficient to rebut the presumption, but after considering the presumption and the other factors discussed below, detention is warranted.
Part III - Analysis and Statement of the Reasons for Detention
After considering the factors set forth in 18 U.S.C. § 3142(g) and the information presented at the detention hearing the Court concludes that the defendant must be detained pending trial because the Government has proven:
By clear and convincing evidence that no condition or combination of conditions of release will reasonably assure the safety of any other person and the community.
By a preponderance of evidence that no condition or combination of conditions of release will reasonably assure the defendant's appearance as required.
In addition to any findings made on the record at the hearing, the reasons for detention include the following:
Weight of evidence against the defendant is strong
Subject to lengthy period of incarceration if convicted
Prior criminal history
Participation in criminal activity while on probation, parole, or supervision
History of violence or use of weapons
History of alcohol or substance abuse
Lack of stable employment
☐ Lack of stable residence
Lack of financially responsible sureties
☐ Lack of significant community or family ties to this district
Significant family or other ties outside the United States

Lack of legal status in the United States	
Subject to removal or deportation after serving any period of incarceration	
Prior failure to appear in court as ordered	
Prior attempt(s) to evade law enforcement	
Use of alias(es) or false documents	
Background information unknown or unverified	
Prior violations of probation, parole, or supervised release	

OTHER REASONS OR FURTHER EXPLANATION:

Part IV - Directions Regarding Detention

The defendant is remanded to the custody of the Attorney General or to the Attorney General's designated representative for confinement in a corrections facility separate, to the extent practicable, from persons awaiting or serving sentences or being held in custody pending appeal. The defendant must be afforded a reasonable opportunity for private consultation with defense counsel. On order of a court of the United States or on request of an attorney for the Government, the person in charge of the corrections facility must deliver the defendant to a United States Marshal for the purpose of an appearance in connection with a court proceeding.

Date:

United States Magistrate Judge